THE PRESIDENT BETTER.

FAVORABLE SYMPTOMS AT MIDNIGHT. A MARKED CHANGE FOR THE BETTER-LESS ALARM IN REGARD TO BLOOD-POISONING - PUBLIC

ANXIETY UNABATED. The President's symptoms yesterday were much the same as on the previous day. At midnight he bad improved, and there was believed to be some ground for hope. His mind was clear, and for the first time in several days he partook of solid food. The nershocks to the system caused by the effects of blood-poisoning not as great as on Friday, was the final report of Dr. Bliss. Postmaster-General James left Washington last night for this city. It is understood that he comes here to confer with Vice-President Arthur. The public anxiety in this city was unabated.

SIGNS OF IMPROVEMENT. THE PRESIDENT BETTER TOWARDS MIDNIGHT-HE PARTAKES OF SOLID FOOD-HIS MIND CLEAR-THE BLOOD POISONING ABATING.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.-The history of to-day may be very briefly told. "Papa is better; mama just came from the sick room," said "Jimmy" Garfield to Captain Henry, as the latter stepped from the western train this evening. "There are possibilities. If he lives without a change for the worse for twenty-four hours more, there will be probabilities," said one of the President's physicians late this evening. The symptoms in all their general features are similar to those of yesterday. Gloom and despondency prevailed in the morning, but gleams of hope were the characteristics of the evening. At o'clock this morning a change for worse was reported. The gland "angry" and indurated remained unchanged and was the chief source of anxiety. The pulse exhibited phenomena to which it had hitherto been a stranger, rising and falling more rapidly and displaying less "character" than usual. The fever symptoms were all increasing and the patient was noticeably growing feebler. The morning bulletin added to the prevailing despondency by confirming the rumors which had preceded it. Stories of new and alarming developments gained currency, but proved to be without foundation. There were no new developments and no salient features in the treatment or the symptoms of the day. Dr. Bliss said during the forenoon, in reply to an inquiry, that in his opinion the President would not recover.

The first evidence of a change came from General Swaim shortly after noon. The President after asking for and receiving food said to the General. "I feel better than I did yesterday at this time. I enjoy my food and can taste it." From that time until the evening bulletin came out the condition appeared to have been one of almost imperceptible" improvement. The intellect which had been slightly clouded at intervals for three or four days, remained perfectly clear during the entire day. Late in the afternoon the President asked for som milk toast and it was given him. He ate it with relish and without succeeding discomfort. This was the first solid food given him for many days.

The wound has not been displaying its customary favorable symptoms, although its indications are not sufficiently bad to create alarm in themselves. In fact, they are good as far as they go, but are only less favorable than they have been. Granulation has been less rapid and less satisfactory in character, and the pus secretions are not as full as they have been for a few days past. The glandular inflammation continues to be the chief source of anxiety. The fever resulting from it doubtless gives rise to the changed character of the wound. THE GROUNDS OF HOPE.

The occasion for the revived hopes of this evening is found in the excellent behavior of the stomach and the clearness of the President's mind to-day. Every opinion entitled to respect is to the effect that the outlook at midnight is favorable, "but," it is added, "all may be changed in the morning. There is reason to fear that the change has come too late."

A distinguished man in a position to know many of the details of the President's condition said that he understood that the conduct of the wound but changed this morning. The wound was flabby. Granulation seemed almost to have stopped, the granules were small and not healthy. This was, of course an alarming sign, indicating a radical change in the conditions of the system. This gentleman believed that if the time came when the President's physicians should have to perform the office of a post mortem, the wound would be found to be of a remarkable character. It would have been far better for the President if the bullet had struck one of the fixed ribs, then it would probably have crushed through the ribs, gone through the body and out. But striking against the lower rib the yielding broke its force, the ball was deflected and as he be lieved it would be found, was flattened and then went whirling round and round into the body. Dr. Boynton came out of the White House at

about half-past 10 to-night, and was instantly surrounded by the correspondents as usual. "How do you think the President is now ?" the

TRIBUNE correspondent asked.

"I think," he replied, that he is just as well as he was yesterday. I don't think there has been any letting down since yesterday. He has retained the milk toast given him and liked it."

"How is his pulse now ?"

incision is very slight.

"About 114." "Has it fluctuated since 6 o'clock?" "No, it has not fluctuated much during the after-

noon and evening." "You feel, then, that there is a tangible ground

for encouragement ?"

"Yes. It may all be dissipated in the morning, but it may be greater: we cannot tell. He is sleeping quietly now."

Dr. Boynton said also that all the organs were performing their usual functions. Last night the stomach did not seem to be assimilating food, but to-night it was doing well. If the President pulled through Sunday without any change for the worse, he should begin to feel there was ground again for hope. Dr. Boynton made one other important statement that the discharge of pus from the gland was freer, giving more relief. The discharge from the

MRS, EDSON'S OPINION. Mrs. Dr. Edson said to-night that her slender hopes of yesterday were a little strengthened tonight. The President had passed a comparatively comfortable day, his stomach being in really good condition and his mind clearer than it had be more than a week. He had showed no apprehension, but on the contrary said he felt a trifle better. He could move about and could draw up his limbs, though, of course, said Mrs. Edson, we do not allow them to remain unsupported long. The nonrishing enemata would sustain the President some time.

"How long do you think he can hold out?" she

"Oh, I cannot answer that question," she said. "Changes we do not apprehend may arise, but I repeated it to-day to the President to b brave and hold out one week, and all would be well. I do not feel confident about him, but I do feel that the case is not entirely hopeless. I think there is more hope than there has been for two days. He knows his condition, and often asks whether he is losing or gaining ground. Mrs. Garfield has been with him most of the day, and is cheerful again. Last night she was more anxious than at any time heretofore. The children have not seen their father

Win. Crump, one of the nurses who was prostrated with nervous fever, was out to-day, and down to the White House. He went in to see the President, and stayed over an hour, during which time the patient slept quietly. Mr. Crump said the President did not look so much changed as he expected to see him, it now being four weeks since he left the sick

room. He said that from the second day after the shooting he felt confident the President would recover, and he believed he should yet help the patient to get up and, maybe, accompany him to Menter. One of the attendants who bathes the President says the patient moves his limbs about quite freely, and to-day took a tumbler of water and lifted it quite firmly to his lips. The attendant said he seen much weaker patients than this

DR. BLISS MORE SANGUINE. At a few minutes before 11 o'clock, Dr. Bliss came out of the sick-room with an almost radiant face. He said: "I have just been bathing the President with whiskey. I do this every little while."

"How is your patient, doctor, at this hour?" was asked.

"Better than at the time of the evening bulletin," was the cheering reply. "His pulse is about 110, his respiration 18, and his temperature about the same. There is no significancee, how-ever, in the increased frequency of the respiration. It ought, in fact, to be so. This rate (18) is his sleeping rate. When he wakes again it will doubtless be higher."

"What is the condition of the parotid swelling ?" "There is not much change in it. It is not quite so dense as it was, and not so deeply discolored as it was. The discharge, too, is a little more generous

than it was yesterday."
"Are there any indications of sloughing?"

"None whatever. I do not think it will slough." "Are there any further openings?"

"No, and no probability of any that I can discover. If there were any symptoms of a new pus cavity we should at once make an incision." "How is the wound itself?"

"That is not repairing. It is no better than yesterday. This is due to inanition. In a day or two it will granulate again, if the President's condition of gain keeps up. The wound does not trouble us any, however. There is no anxiety at all regarding that feature of the case." "Are there any signs of swellings elsewhere?"

"No. The skin is in a good condition; it is repairing. What I mean by that is that it is now in such a condition that a slight abrasion will not result in a blister, but would heal of itself in the normal way. This is also a gain."

"In what condition do you find the bowels?" "They have moved once to-day; the execreta are normal, as is also the urine."

"Does not the President perspire very much ?" "We are guarding against that. Whenever we note a tendency to sweating, we immediately bathe the surface with whiskey. This not only checks the sweating, but cools and strengthens the patient and is pleasant and soothing to him. The object of this. of course, is to conserve his fluids."

"What has been his mental condition to-day that is, does he take notice of his surroundings ?"

"His mind is perfectly clear. He manifests too an interest in what is going on, as an illustration, a little while ago while I was bathing him, Mrs. Garfield came to his bedside. The President said: 'I wish you would go to bed.'"

"Was his request to-night for food dictated by his appetite, do you think ?"

"Oh, yes, entirely. It is the first time in many days, perhaps two weeks, that he has eaten any solid food. We do not regard this as important, however, still it is a very favorable indication. It was no experiment of the Doctors, but a spontaneous craving for food on his part."

"Do you still give whiskey enemata?" "Yes, we consider it necessary to continue these

injections every four hours. They are our one main reliance, next to the stomach itself." " Has there been a marked improvement to-day,

Doctor ?" "Since noon there has been, I can say, a slight improvement, but it has been continuous; that is the nost reassuring feature of it. To put the case a little more accurately. I can say that the nervous shocks to the system caused by the effects of blood poisoning, are not as great as they were yesterday, These shocks are like the strokes of a hammer," said the Doctor, pounding gently on the table by way of illustration.

"What do you regard as the first indication of the

The clearing away of the mind is undoubtedly the first indication. This shows that he is recovermg from enema of the brain. The blood-poisoning or septicamia," said the Doctor, smiling at the term, which has caused so much trouble to correspondents and telegraphers. "the blood-poisoning is abating, and is noticeably less than for three days not into a degree of familiar association which past. There is better circulation of the blood. The pulse is less frequent and firmer. His sleep is health- of the President, if it finally occurs, will come home ful and easy, If by to-morrow this present condition continues, we shall see an improvement in the granulations along the track of the wound." Does the President think he will get well?"

"I believe he does think so. His wife came into the room this morning and said to him, 'My dear you are going to get well.' The President looked at her very sharply, and asked if she really meant it. I found it necessary to add my own opinion which seemed to have an effect, and since then he has really seemed brighter."

RESIGNED BUT NOT WITHOUT HOPE HE PRESIDENT AWARE OF HIS CONDITION AND PREPARED FOR DEATH OR LIFE-WEARY WITH

1BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. Washington, Aug. 27.—It is considered probable by the surgeons that the President's death will be preceded by a period, extending perhaps over a lozen hours, during which he will be in a comato condition. Weeks ago he thought aloud :

As dreams are made on, and our little life Is rounded with a sleep."

STRUGGLE.

And his thought is to be, it seems, sustained by is own experiences. Gradually disentangling itself from the wrecked body his spirit will pass away ilently and gradually, so that those who watch by his bedside will scarcely be conscious of its flight. There may be, the surgeons think, a returning gleam of consciousness just before the end. It is possible, but not probable. It is gratifying to know that the President is aware to-night, while still in the possession of his mental faculties, of his condition. He knows that he is regarded by his surgeons as standing on the brink of the grave, and he s ready for the last great change if it comes.

Let it be understood that he is still hopeful. He s more hopeful than his surgeons. He believes that he still has a cnance; but he is prepared, should that chance fade away, for death. Said Dr. Boynton this morning: "Yes, he knows where stands. He knows how desperate is the strait in which he is. He said to me just now: growing weaker ? I answered frankly, 'Yes, I don't think you are as strong as you were yesterday.' He understood what that meant and, after a pause, he he half sighed and said in a low voice: 'I wonder whether its worth while to struggle on ? 'Certainly it is,' I said heartily, and he seemed encouraged by my tone, although, I could not put much encouragement in words."

"And Mrs. Garfield knows ?" "Oh yes. There was really very little for me to break to her. She has watched the case since the first day, nothing has been concealed from her, and she knew-she must have known-as soon as we that the beginning of the end had come. She has borne it bravely, quietly, with Christian resignation. She is still hopeful and will be to the end. She is prepared for life or for death."

A CITY BOWED WITH SORROW. GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS AND CITIZENS WATCHING

THE PRESIDENT'S PROGRESS FROM HOUR TO HOUR-WHY HE WAS ENDEARED TO THE PEO-PLE-A UNITED CABINET.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. Washington, Aug. 27.-It is not an exaggera tion to say that much of the business of the Departments is almost suspended. In the gloom and

uncertainty overhanging the city, there is little disposition to do any official business but that which s absolutely necessary. There are duties which must, of course, be performed, no matter how great the strain of popular anxiety is; but the eagernes of officials and clerks of all grades to hear the latest news from the White House, and to discuss its bearing upon the President's slender chances for life, is

such that all but the essentials of work are apt to be pushed aside. In almost every office in the different Departments, groups of men may be seen talking earnestly together and questioning every newcomer for the latest news. The Secretaries are absent much of the time, being called frequently to the White House by their anxiety to learn whether there has been any improvement in the President's condition; and thus the Departments have more than the usual appearance of inaction, dulness, and

A high Government official, speaking to-day of the extent of feeling manifested here over the President's suffering and danger, said it was sometifing entirely exceptional in the history of such events. It was very different from the feeling to be expected from officials when the chief personage of the Government was lying at death's door. In him all would have a general and genuine interest. But with General Garfield the case was different. He had been living in Washington for twenty years, and was personally known to many men in almost every Department. He had been a poor man, and had lived in boarding-houses. Many of them had boarded in the same house with him. They knew him now, not only as the suffering President, but as an old friend, who had won not only their affection but their admiration by the brilliant success of his career. In this way the attack on General Garfield came home to large number of the Government employes as a personal affliction; and it was not strange, as hope grew less, that such a gloom should settle down upon the city. Another thing had served to intensify these feelings. People had found, in the three months of his active Presidency, that he was probably the most gentle, the most amiable, and the most accessible of all our Presidents, except Lincoln -" the other murdered man," the speaker added in a sad voice.

In this way the suffering of the President has brought a common sorrow to the people of Washington, such as it has brought to no other city, and the proof of it can be seen in the grave faces to be met at almost every turn of the street, and the anxious looks of those who wait in the White House and about the gates for news. Yet the casual visitor to Washington, knowing how intense the excitement is throughout the country with respect to the President, would probably be surprised to find how lifeless and listless Washington seems to be. But it is vacation time, and Washington, like most other American capitals, loses its life with its Legislature. Congress and the Supreme Court are not in session, and many Department officials are also out of town. Except for the groups of newspaper correspondents on the steps of the White House and the patient crowd at the gates there are no signs of excitement about the Executive Mansion. But the stream of callers among those who have passes to the White House itself runs steadily through the gate all day long. Official bulletins are posted up all over the city within a few minutes after they have been issued. and the newsboys cry extras through every street until late at night.

A gentlem in high office said to day that one of the most interesting features of this general sym-pathy was the way in which the Cabinet had been steadness and slightly improved quality, and his "has ever been drawn so closely into personal rela- at any time during the past week. Both of these tions as this one. Every night a little knot of car-symptoms were taken as indications of improved riages stands in front of the White House pertico.

They are the carriages of the members of the Cabilie said several times in the course of They are the carriages of the members of the Cabi-net, who have come with their wives to spead the the afternoon to his attendants that evening, and to try by their talk to help Mrs. Gar- thought he felt better than he did yesterday, and refield in keeping up a cheerful spirit. They stay until marked that for the first time in several days be ten or harf-past ten o'clock, chatting on various found himself able to taste the food which he swalsuffering-and try bravely to cheer her up. When amelioration of the patient's symptoms, and althey come out from the White House, every mem- though the change was too trilling to justify any ber of the Cabinet is at once surrounded by haif a dozen or more correspondents who ask cagerly their cepted by those who could not bring themselves to their carriages and drive away. The correspondents renewed hope. night, while the crowd at the gate still stands and waits until the gates are shut in their faces. These daily and nightly meetings have brought the Cabimakes them almost like one family; and the death to them like a loss in their own eircle."

A story was told to-day which illustrates General Garfield's singular amiability, which has no doubt cost him something of the strength which would be of vast service to him to-day; for the popular impression that he was in the most vigorous health a the time he was shot does not seem to be correct, Much of his nervous force had been used up under the inroads of office-seekers. The story is that Attorney-General MacVeagh entered the President's room one day, and found it crowded with applicants and friends of applicants, who were in turn pouring their stories into the President's ear. He was listening to them, one after another, with great courtesy, trying to avoid saying disagreeabl things, and yet avoid saying anything he could not or would not fulfil. Attorney-General MacVeagh noticed that he began to put his hand up to the back of his head and held it there several minutes at a time. Suddenly the Attorney-General, whos manner is always meisive, said in a distinct voice: "I have an important communication to make to the President, and must ask the gentlemen present to retire." But the average American citizen, especially when he is after an office, does not take even that kind of a hint; it was the President's room and not the Attorney-General's, and they showed little disposition at first to go, Finally, however, the room was cleared, and the Presiden turned to the Attorney-General and said: " Well, what is the communication you have to make?" Mr. President,' said he, "the communication I have to make is that I think you ought to go to ed. You are evidently worn out, and you are letting these men kill you." The President laughed, and took the Attorney-General's advice, and several times afterward, in talking with friends, he referred to the incident with amusement.

GROUNDS FOR RENEWED HOPE. THE UNFAVORABLE SYMPTOMS DUE NOW TO EX-HAUSTION-GRADUAL IMPROVEMENT THROUGH-

OUT THE DAY-SOLID FOOD PARTAKEN, THE FIRST TIME IN TWO WEEKS. Washington, Aug. 27 .- In the earlier stages of the President's case, while his vitality was still | 118."

strong, and while the changes in his condition from better to worse and from worse to better corresponded with the ebb and flow of the surgical fever, it was noticeable that the low tide of physical condition came in the evening, and the high tide of improvement in the early morning. The febrile rise was then the most prominent feature of the case and as this periodical increase of fever was largely due to, and caused by, the disturbances, the excite ment, heat and the surgical manipulations of the day it reached its culmination in the evening. Dur ing the night the absence of all exciting and disturbing influences, and the rest and refreshment of sleep caused a gradual improvement in the patient's symptoms, and his condition touched its most favorable point in early morning.

Since, however, the manifestations of fever be came secondary in importance to the manifestations of exhaustion, the high and low tides of condition, if they may be so called, have, so far as time is concerned, been exactly reversed. The patient now seems to have his worst hours in the early morning, and his best hours in the afternoon and evening. His system sinks during the night, and rallies in the early part of the day. This flagging of all the Presi-

dent's vital energies in the morning was especially noticeable to-day. Between 4 o'clock and 7 o'clock a. m. his pulse was high and feeble; his mental condition rather despondent, and all his symptoms discouraging.

Most of the members of the Cabinet were at th Executive Mansion at an early hour, and the fact that they did not leave after the appearance of the morning bulletin was one of many indications that both they and the surgeons felt the gravest apprehensions. The bulletin was of a meagre and rather unsatisfactory character, but it clearly indicated a change for the worse, and all the information obtainable unofficially from the surgeons was fully in correspondence with it.

Soon after the morning examination, however the patient rallied slightly, the range of his pulse became lower, a faint improvement was apparent in its tone, and before noon the urgent alarm of the early morning began to subside. About noon most of the Cabinet officers left the Executive Mansion feeling assured that even at the worst death was not imminent. The President's condition at noon, as described by several of the attending surgeons was substantially as follows:

In the first place exhaustion had become a very threatening and dangerous feature of the case. The stomach, enfeebled by the poisoned condition of the blood, seemed unable properly and completely to assimilate the food given it, and the was a steady and numistakeable failure of all the vital powers indicated by a higher, feebler and more fluctuating pulse; a less satisfactory condition of the wound, and until to-day a considerable degree of mental disturbance. The condition of the swollen parotid gland had not changed in any respect for the better. There has been a slight dischase of pus both from the incision, made several days ago, and from the orifice of the ear, but its quantity was not any other members of the family !" sufficient to relieve the inflamation or diminish the swelling. The gland continued, therefore, to exert a depressing and dangerous influence upon the patient's already weakened vitality, and there was no prospect of any immediate change for the better The process of repair along the the usual attendants?" track of the ball had ceased, and the granulations were becoming noticeably less perfect. The pus discharge by the wound was also unnatural in ap-

pearance and consistence. All these unfavorable symptoms were due directly or indirectly to the vitiated condition of the blood, In the opinion of the surgeons, the danger of death from exhaustion might be averted were it not for the condition of the gland, but it seemed very doubtful whether the process of repair could begin or go on in the presence of that complication. Such, in brief, were the unfavorable features of the Presi dent's case at noon. The only favorable symptoms were the continued ability of the stomach to take and retain food, and the clearer and more perfeet action of the brain. Soon after noon the Presidents attendants reported a slight improvement in his condition, and at 2 o'clock Colonel Rockwell sent the following telegram to the Hon. W. H. Robertson, New-York :

At this hour, 2 o'clock, the President is quite comfortable. His pulse is 114. He voluntarily remarked that he felt stronger than on yesterday, Whatever the future may bring; he has not yet given any signs of dissolution. He said years ago that it was always the unexpected that was happening with him.

Later in the afternoon, the surgeons admitted that some of the President's symptoms were more brought together. "Probably no Cabinet," he said. mental faculties were clearer and more active than abjects-not always on that of the President's lowed. The 6:30 official bulletin showed a slight Then they get into believe that the President would die, as ground for

Dr. Bliss, in conversation with the Rev. Dr. Powers, pastor of President Garfield's church said about 7 o'el ok that the President had had thus far a rather better day than was anticipated this morning. He did not think there was enough change, however, as yet to justify any anticipations of recovery or to modify the views entertained by himself and the other surgeons as to the extreme gravity of the crisis, "If." he said, "the President gets through to-morrow as well as he has to-day, I think there

will be some ground for encouragement. About 9 o'clock this evening the President said to Mrs. Garfield, who was sitting by his bedside, that he would like a piece of milk toast. She replied that if the surgeons had no objections she would get it for him. Dr. Bliss upon being consulted said hat it would do no harm if the condition of th President's parotid gland would allow him to move his jaws to cat it. Mrs. Garfield there upon prepared the toast carefully herself, and the patient ate with apparent relish and enjoyment a ece about half as large as a man's hand, moving is jaws with less difficulty than was anticipated. This taking of solid food for the first time in about wo weeks is regarded by the President's attend ants as a favorable indication, and has strengthened a little more the hope expressed this afternoon by clouel Cockwell and General Swaim.

TALKS WITH DOCTORS AND ATTENDANTS. OR, BLISS WITHOUT HOPE AT NOON BUT MORE EN-COURAGED IN THE EVENING-GENERAL SWAIM AND COLONEL ROCKWELL REFUSE TO ABANDON

orrespondent at noon Dr. Bliss replied to questions

substantially os follows: "What view do you take, Doctor, of the President's adition to-day ?" "I think he is no better to-day than yesterday;

and when I say he is no better it is about equivalent to saying that he is worse, because the longer he oes on in this way without positive repair the less become his chances of recovery." "Has be failed much this forenoon?" "Not a great deal since 7 o'clock. His time of

greatest depression is early in the morning. It was so yesterday morning and was so again this morning. After that he rallied a little and his puls fluctuated during the forenoon between 110 and "Does he realize his condition ?"

"I think he does to a certain extent. He has inquired about his pulse and about the condition of the inflamed gland several times to-day." "You do not think he has given up the hope of his

wn recovery ?" "No, I don't think he has. He seemed more dis couraged about himself this morning than usual, and I think his discouragment had something to do with his physical depression. His mind seemed for time to react unfavorably upon his body." " Did he ask you how he was !"

"Yes, and Mrs. Garfield and I gave him reassuring replies. That seemed to brace him up and he soon afterward rallied." "What is the condition of his mind to-day ?" " His mind is absolutely clear."

"Better, then, than yesterday ?" "Much better. He understands everything that is said to him to-day and is conscious of what goes "What is the appearance of the parotid gland to

day 9" "It has not changed much." "Does it continue to discharge ?"

"Yes, it discharges rather more freely, I think, brough the ear." "Are any of the other glands of the body affected?"

"And there is no suppuration except in the wound nd the gland ?" "Nowhere else."

"How does the wound look ?"

"Not quite so well as heretofore. The granulaions were not so perfect this morning as they have hitherto been."

"Has the character of the pus from the wound changed ?" "Not materially. It perhaps indicates a little ore depletion of the system."

"Has the slim chance of which you spoke yesterlay, Doctor, grown any narrower since then ? "Yes, I think it has. He has less chance to-day to recover than he had yesterday."

"You still hope for recovery ?"

"Yes, I hope for it." "But what is your judgment-your belief with re gard to it ?"

"My belief is that the President cannot recover, It it were not for the local trouble-I mean the condition of the parotid gland-he might gain strength and make progress, but I do not see how the process of repair can begin or go on in the presence of

that complication." "If there should be no improvement how long would the patient probably hold out?"

"I should think he might live two or three days. I do not think death will occur suddenly." "You say his mind to-day is absolutely clear; is it not probable that his mental faculties will fail before the end comes ?"

"Yes, I presume death will be preceded by period of unconsciousness." "Have you advised Mrs. Garfield to send for

"No, I do not think it is our place to make that suggestion. Mrs. Garfield knows perfectly well how

the President is." "Has any one been admitted to the room to see him yesterday or to-day except the surgeons and

"No one to my knowledge." "If death occurs will its approach be recognizable

for any considerable time in advance?" "I think it will. It is impossible to predict with certainty what course the case will take, but I think it likely that, if worst comes to worst, the President will sink gradually, and that we shall

end." At 4 o'clock this afternoon Dr. Bliss made the following replies to questions asked him: "What is the condition of the President this afternoon?"

have some hours' warning of the coming of the

"He has had a more comfortable day than was anticipated this morning. His mental condition is perfect; he takes his food well; he is resting quietly, and his pulse is now about 114."

"Do you think there is any more reason for enouragement ?"

"The facts I have just given you are some reasons for encouragement." General Swaim, at 10:40 o'clock this morning, said to a correspondent that the President's pulse had varied a good deal since the morning dressing. The least exertion or any slight movement of the

body was enough to increase its frequency, so that, although its average rate might not change a great deal, it was occasionally higher for short periods, The swolien parotid gland, he said, continues to discharge through the ear and through the incision made several days ago, and this discharge seems to afford relief. The surgeons still hope that the nourishment the patient takes will sustain his strength and keep him in the present plane of vitality until the glandular abscess becomes less threatening, when there will be, in General Swaim's opinion, a

chance at least of recuperation. General Swaim came from the President's room this afternoon, and said, in conversation with a friend, that the President seemed to him better to-day than esterday. He appeared stronger, and said himself that he felt s ronger, and that for the first time in several days he could taste the food which he swallowed.

emphasis and feeling: "Notwithstanding the discouraging bulletins, notwithstanding all that has been said, notwithstanding the dispatches which have been sent far and wide over the country, I tell you the President is not dying and shows no signs of dying. I don't speculate as to the chances of the future. The present is enough for me. He is not dying now. Not ten minutes since I heard him say o General Swaim, who stood by his bedside, that he thought he felt better than he did yesterday. A long while ago, in talking to me about himself, Gen eral Garfield said: 'With me it is always the unex pected which happens.' I believe the unexpected may happen once more in the President's life, and that he may yet surprise the country by getting

OFFICIAL BULLETINS.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Aug. 27—8:30 a. m.—The President slept from half an hour to an hour or more at a time throughout the night. He continues to retain the liquid food administered by the mouth and the stimulating enemata. Nevertheless, his pulse has been more frequent since midnight and he is evidently feebler this morning than yesterday. Pulse, 120; temperature, 98.4; respiration, 22.

D. W. BLISS.

J. K. BARNES.

J. J. WOODWARD.

KOBERT REYBURN.

F. H. HAMILTON.

12:30 p. m.—There has been no improvement 12:30 p, m.—1 here has been no improvement in the President's condition since the last bulletin was issued. He continues to retain the liquid food administered by the mouth as well as the enemals. At the morning dressing the parotid swelling appeared about the same as yesterday. No material change was observed in the wound. Since morning the teamperature has risen about a degree, and the change was observed in the wound. Since morning the temperature has risen about a degree, and the pulse has fluctuated somewhat. At present the pulse is 120, temperature 99.6-10, respiration 22.

J. K. Barnes,
J. J. Woodward,
ROBERT RAYBURN,
F. H. HAMILTON.

6:30 p. m.—The President's symptoms light amelioration this afternoon, this pr sight amelioration this afternoon. His pulse somewhat less frequent and his temperature lowe moreover, the mental disturbance described in y terday morning's bulletin has disappeared. T parotid swelling has discharged a little pus by t parotid swelling has discharged a little pus by the opening spontaneously formed into the car, as well as by the incision made, but is not perceptibly smaller. The liquid food given by the mouth and the enemata continue to be retained. Pulse 114, temperature 98.9, respiration, 22.

D. W. BLISS,
J. K. BARRES

D. W. Bliss.
J. K. Barnes.
J. J. Woodward.
Robert Reyburn.
F. H. Hamilton.
D. H. Agnew.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S SYMPATHY. WASHINGTON, August 27 .- The following corre spondence by cable is furnished from the State De

LONDON, Aug. 27.

BLAINE, Secretary, Washington.

I have just received from Her Majesty the Queen, at Balmoral, a telegram in these words: "I am most deeply grieved at the sad news of the last few days and would wish my deep sympathy to be conveyed to Mrs. Garfield."

II.

LOWELL, Mimster.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.

Lowell, Minister, London.

I have submitted to Mrs. Garfield your telegram conveying the kindly message from Her Majesty the Queen. Mrs. Garfield is constantly by her husband's bedside and does not give up all hope of his recovery. Her request is that you will return to the Queen her most sincere thanks, and express her heartfelt appreciation of the constant interest and tender sympathy shown by Her Majesty toward the President

SOLICITUDE IN THE CITY.

UNIVERSAL ANXIETY AND DEJECTION.

OW THE PEOPLE OF NEW-YORK WATCHED FOR NEWS FROM THE PRESIDENT'S CHAMBER-EVERY BULLETIN EAGERLY READ BY MULTI-TUDES-HOPE STILL FELT BY SOME-MRS. GAR-FIELD'S NOBLE CONDUCT WARMLY PRAISED.

New-York was overshadowed yesterday with a cloud of gloom, which was brightened with few and faint gleams of hope. Anxiety in regard to the President was as keen as during the first few days after the wound was inflicted. There was a universal eagerness to learn the latest news, and yet many shrank from hearing it for fear that their worst fears would be confirmed. In places of business, public offices, hotels and clubrooms no other topic was discussed. Bulletins were posted everywhere, and each one found thousands of readers. The later dispatches of the evening seemed to give slight ground for hope, and Mrs. Garfield's refusal to despair utterly had a cheering effect upon many who admire the fortitude that she has displayed throughout the President's long struggle.

GENERAL FEATURES OF THE DAY.

AND MEN WOMEN HOPING AGAINST HOPE-EFFECT OF MRS. GARFIELD'S REFUSAL TO DESPAIR-WAITING ANXIOUSLY FOR THE WORST.

The President is still alive; his mind is clear, and he continues to ask for and receive nourishment; the attending physicians and the Cabinet ministers have despaired; but Mrs. Garneld refuses to believe that ne will die." This was the substance of all the information which the people of New-York City could take to their homes as they went from their labors last evening-a message pitifully meagre, but in it was concentrated all the hopefulness and the hopelessness of twelve hours of anxious watching. The dying sentiment in the breasts of those who have been hoping against hope flickered up again when the last dispatches of the afternoon had been read, and they talked as if a miracle must intervene to save to the country its beloved President. They thought of the heroic wife watching every respiration of the sick man, and noting every heart beat, and their faces brightened as they read on some of the bulletin boards that Mrs. Garfield still hoped, and that toward evening she announced that she saw very plainly an improvement in the President's condition. The unofficial bulletins concerning the statements said to have been made by men who have access to the dark chamber, which is now the focus of a nation's thoughts and apprehensions, were contradictory all day; and it was not strange when this woman gave utterance to words which the nation prayed to hear, that they should have been more cherished than the ominous words of the

But this faint gleam of hope came late in the afternoon, and those whom it cheered were a small proportion of the many who had awakened with minds tilled with forebodings in the morning. To the great majority the day began deeper than its predecessors in the shadow of the calamity which will, it is feared, throw a darker gloom over the nation than any event since the assassination of Lincoln. The end did not seem far off when the sun arose yesterday, and the bulletin boards had a greater interest than at any time for nearly eight weeks. In the forenoon, and until about two o'clock, the dispatches were plentiful, and the many who tarried to read moved from board to board; hurrying and crowding forward whenever a man appeared to display the last dispatch received. After two o'clock the intervals were longer. For a time the crowds thinned out, as part of the excite ment had been alfayed. It was evident from the statements of the physicians that if death was inevitable, it would not come either soon or unex-

After business and working hours, however, the number of persons who waited for later intelligence increased rapidly. It was noticeable down-town that stores and offices were empty at an earlier hour than usual. Some of the cross city streets were Broadway in the vicinity of the newspaper offices was crowded, and the sidewalks were blockaded with watchers in Printing House Square, In some of the popular stores up-town scores of women neglected their shopping in order to read the dispatches which were displayed from the desks. With them hope died hard; with the majority of business men it had fluttered feebly during the night and expired in the morning. These men watched the flagstaffs as though expecting to get the only new intelligence which they expected from that source. In business discussions they talked as if the President were already dead, and the intelligence from Washington was rarely referred to as affecting values. In Wall Street the brokers and bankers reached i eagerly for every form of intelligence about the President's condition, but it was not to connect his state in any way with the market. The President's death seemed with them to be a matter that had

long before entered into their calculations. Neither the cares of business ner the pleasures of st and recreation could lift the minds of the people away from the great and all-pervading concern. As it had stilled some of the usual bustle of business during the day, it checked the merriment of the dinner table and parlor in the evening. A strong man's suffering, a wife's agony, a Nation's sorrow, were topics too near to be put away by ordinary considerations. Newspapers were bought and read and bulletins watched untl late into the night. Sleep came while minds revolved the ques-

tion: "What will the morning bring forth?" SCENES AT THE CENTRES OF BUSINESS. HOW MEN PASSED THE DAY AT THE CITY HALL, IN THE COURTS, IN WALL-STREET, AT THE EX-CHANGES AND ELSEWHERE-GENERAL SADWESS

AND ANXIETY. Sadness and gloom would best characterize the feelings of the anxious watchers at the City Hall, Astor House, and other places in the vicinity, yesterday, who were waiting in momentary expectation of news from Washington of the President's death. The scenes of the day before were repeatedthe sending of messengers to copy bulletins. the eager interrogation of each new comer in the expectation that he might have some later news, the reading of "extras" and other indications of intense anxiety in regard to the President's condition. There was little in the news that could afford any sort of hope, yes there were some persons, particularly as the day, wore on without the President's condition becoming worse, who expressed their belief that the case was not hopeless. The news late in the afternoon was of a more satisfactory character, and many of the officials about the City Hall went home expressing the belief that the President might still be alive when they returned on Monday.

The President's condition was about the only topic of conversation in all the offices. There was a great deal of sympathy expressed for Mrs. Garfield and the President's family. The long watch over the President's sick bed has caused almost everybody to regard his sickness as a personal matter and to feel that sympathy for his wife which they would be apt to feel for a near relative.

"What is the news from Washington ?" was the question that greeted THE TRIBUNE reporter as he went into one after another of the clerks' rooms in the Court House yesterday. Those who were kept busy at their desks appeared to have this as the single thought in their minds, and the greatest anxiety was shown by all. There was more expression given to personal feeling and sympathy with the President and his family than to views on the political results of his death. The Democrats among the lawyers and cierks at the courts were quite as earnest in their expression of sorrow as the Republi-cans. In fact, it would have been impossible to dis-